# Professional and Business Cards.

GEO. W. HOSE, MARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C. Jane 17 W. P. KENDALL,

COX, KENDALL, & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GRO-No. 11 & 12, North Water St. CERS. et. 24th, 1961. ALEXANDER OLDHAM,

DEALER IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER-WILMINGTON, N. C .. Prompt attention given to the sale of Couon, Flour, Ba-

con and other Country Produce. WALRES BEARES, RUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

No. 45 MARKET STREET. A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, andreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand. The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure. November 25, 1859. WILLIAM II. LIPPITT,

THOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sta., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilming-

JOSEPH L. KEEN, DI business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press Brice, Fire

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,-he is prepared to put op Stills at the shortest notice

#### For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move tohis late purchase in S. Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail sound, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hundred acres of the best quality Pea Nutt land. About half of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small tract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally on the Bound, convenient for fish and systers-or for making alt-and are believed to be as desirably located as any lands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres of the very best Pea Land, ready to clear, a portion of which has already been deaded, and contains a large quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling alt-and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine he premises. Terms made easy.

### General Notices.

TAKEN UP Jail, a negro man named JOHN, said to belong to the rentl numberless reserves. estate of Sol. Bell, of Craven, hired by Mr. Dunn on Rail Road; and one SAM, who sa she belongs to as. T. cutton, of Bertie, hired by Mr. Washington, workr they will be dealt with as the law tirects. THOS. J. CARR, Sheriff.

\* TAKEN UP pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as | of their guns in the hands of the enemy.

he law directs. THOS. J. CARR, Sheriff. 41-3t(pr. ad. \$1 50)

NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED having qualified at May Term, 1862, Court of Pleas and Quarter Session of Bladen and drive us before them. County, as Administrator with the Will annexed of Calvin J. Dickson, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons inwithin the time prescribed by law.

A. K. CROMARTIE, Administrator with the Will annexed.

# Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS-PAINTS. DURE WHITE LEAD : " Snow White Zinc : White Gloss Zine ; Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole

W. H. LIPPITT, ale and retail, by

# Educational.

HILLSBORD' MILITARY ACADEMY. HE FOURTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution

Maj. WM. M. GORDON.

later from Europe... The American Crists in Europe, Advices had been received at the North from Europe to American affairs continued the leading topic with all class-

and great distress was apprehended by the confirmation of the burning of the cotton. Sir " L. Packagotle " had given notice in the Commons New Orleans, and the effect it might have on English manuactures. At the same time he would ask if the governent intends to take steps for mediation.

Mr. Berkeley brought forward his annual motion in favor of the ballot, which was carried by eighty three to fifty amidst loud cheers. Leave was given to bring in a bill on New Orleans is exceedingly severe and harsh, and calcula | arrival of reinforcements from General Heintzelman, whose

ed to make the raising of the blockade there valueless. sines ever issued more severe decrees. The London Times, in an editorial on the surrender of at the time of writing, as it is near dark, and those whose Norfolk, the destruction of the Merrimac, &c , says the statements can be relied upon are still on the field. I learn

t is premature to say the rebel power is altogether broken. from the balance. t sees no signs of the end, and no indications as to what pletely that out. The surprise is not that the Confederates about seven o'clock, and marched directly to the front. retreat, but that they make front at all. The London Daily News regards the abandonment of Nor- morning.

olk and destruction of the Merrimac as of great import-The Post says if Davis and Beauregard can inflict defeat | them by our infantry.

of the three men who recaptured her as an offence, or ret concerned; but what will transpire to-morrow, remains to cognizes it as an injury suffered by the belligerents. Had be seen.

the English Government in giving her up, and it is, therefore, bound to refuse compliance with the request. The steamers Southwick and Gladiator, from Nassau, their comrades. with cotton, turpentine, &c., had arrived at Liverpool. The privateer sumter is at Gibraltar.

Two skips are up for New Orleans at Liverpool. COMMERCIAL.

thou and bales. Prices are firmer and one eighth of a penny then pouring in upon them a deadly volley.

Funeral of Col. Singeltary.

The remains of this gallant and lamente I officer reached this city at an early hour on Sunday morning, and bels awoke with confidence on Sunday to follow up their at 10 o'clock, were escorted by the 54th Regiment, Col. movements, sure of driving us this time to the Chickshomi-Wimbish, and a procession of citizens to the the Cemetery, where, after the reading of the burial service by ness of our advance. Most butterly did they pay for their the Rev. Dr. Mason, they were interred. A braver and mistake. Pressing eagerly forward, with confidence of vic-

Of the skirmish in which Col. Singeltary fell, we have and forcing them at the point of the bayonet on towards been enabled to gather the following particulars. The Eichmond. (Lie No. 1.) this position he saw a Yankee soldier skulking in the bushes and acting as if he wished to get a shot at him, whereupon the Colonel ordered over the tenth of the many of their officers, as well as privates. pristhe Yankee, and had no sooner done so than he received a ball in the head and breathed but for an hour afterwards. Besides Col. Singeltary we lost two more Dri

Raleigh Register, 11th inst. | ground lost the day before by General Casey. (Lie No. 5.)

# The Battle of Seven Plues

A Northern Account - A Defeat Admitted the First Day, But a Final Victory Claimed. before Richmond. In his account of Saturday's fight, but in the continuation he brings up a strong reserve of falsehoods:

VOL. 18. }

HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. CASEY, Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862. The advance division of the army of the Potomac, on sey, were attacked to-day by an overwhelming force of the enemy and driven back a distance of two miles Premonitory symptoms of an attack had shown themselves for two days previous, and it was generally the opin-

ion in camp that the enemy contempla ed such a move-At the time the attack was made Gen. Casey's outposts were within about five miles of Bichmond, near Fair Oak Station The position was gained by the reconneissance | made by Gen. Negley, on Saturday, the 24th inst., and our General had orders to hold the position at all hazards. The rebel generals undoubtedly made the attack in order to prevent as from completing the fortifications which we were building, and also to feel our strength and learn our exact position. The outposts of our pickets were less than a mile from our general encampment, and very close to the

pickets of the enem?. In conversing with our pickets I learn that they could distinctly see an unusual commotion in the rebel camp | of yesterday. this morning, and evident preparations for an attack. CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the and say they immediately sent word to division headpublic that he is prepared to take contracts in his line quarters of the fact, but the enemy had attacked and started to support them.

noon, and that they would drive us back before night, all of gade

which proved true. About 6 o'clock the enemy fired three shells into our camp, ore after another, at intervals of about a minute, which was, probably, a signal to their forces that every thing was in readiness, and which caused no uneasiness in our camp from the frequency of is occurrence of late .--Within a few minutes they came upon our pickets unaware ,

Our pickets were either killed, captured or driven in verquickly, and the enemy advanced as rapidly as possible upon our camp. In the meantime, the regiments of the different brigades had fallen into line in anticipation of an order to that effect, which soon arrived, and at once were off in double quick to the scene of conflict.

General Casey's camp was situated in an open cornfield, about a mile square, surrounded on all sides by a belt of woods, and his pickets were posted through these woods in front of him a distance of nearly a mile. In a very short time after the firing commenced, the enemy had driven our pickets clear through these woods, when they were met by our forces coming to their support, and here the severe t fighting took place.

The musketry firing at this time surpassed anything of the kind I ever witnessed, and it seemed as if whole brigades were firing at the same inst. Our men fought with great bravery, mowing down the enemy at every discha ge, but ON THE 21st inst., and confined in Duplia county | the vacant places were immediately filled from their appa-

THE ENTRENCHMENTS. I cmitted to mention that General Casey had thrown up in the centre of this open field, nearly to completion, quite orward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, were at work upon when the firing or mm-need. These were at once occupied by our riflemen as the firing g ew nearer. while batteries H and A, of the First New York Artillery, commanded by Captain Spratt and Lieut. Hart, were sta-AND CONFINED in the Jail of Duplin county, a tioned in front of this fort. They did great execution till negro man named AUSTIN, who says that he belongs | the enemy were right upon them, when, what was left of to Elisha Andrews, of New Hanover county. The them were obliged to wichdraw, taking with them what owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, they could of their killed and wounded, but leaving several clover for their improvement. More than twenty years law from which it derives all the power and authority that The most terrible of the fighting occurred just as the ene-

my had got through the woods, and where our reserves age was displayed here upon both sides, our regiments | a while, when they would again, in turn, get the upper hand

fearful, as every inch of ground was disputed in the most or those where lime exists in small quantity, at any prolebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and desperate manner, and was only gained by overwhelming fit to the cultivator; but our own careful experiments those having claims against said estate to present them numbers, and by passing ever the bodies of our dead and wounded soldiers. ranks a perfect shower of gra; eand canister, mowing them | grown clover four years with once so g, that has been | And this, we fear, is the disastrous end to which the mad

vanced till our lines commenced to give way, when they charged upon our batteries, and succeeded in captuing horses having been killed. THE REBELS CAPTURE OUR CAMPS.

The enemy were now in possession of our camp and had irned our own guns upon our retreating columns, while the infantry continued to follow them up as closely as possible. Our men, although compelled to fall back, did to without any sympt ms of a panic, but still quite hastily.

The enemy captured everything belonging to Casey's division excepting what they had on their backs, leaving them without a tent or a blanket to cover them. The supply of commissary stores was very light in camp, and all the baggage wagons and officers' baggage had been sent to commenced on March 6th. Charges begin with the the rear two days before, so that our loss falls principally usually obtains a good catch, or stand, when he sows whether done by him or his subordinates, justifies the remonth in which the cadet enters. For circulars containing upon the men, who had left all their effects in their tents.— The attack was made so suddenly and unexpectedly that at this time (6 o'clock, P. M .. ) while the fight is still going on and all is confusion, it is impossible to give the exact position which each regiment held in the engagement. It is impossible, at this time, to give any reliable account of the number of killed and wounded in Casey's di-

The efficers all, as far as I could learn, behaved in the the 28th of May. The following is a review of the leading most gallant manner, and their loss is large. General Casey was in the thickest of the fight, and was reported wounded; but I afterwards learned that he escaped unburt. General es. The capture of New Orleans was much commented on, Palmer is reported killed, and it is generally believe! to be true, as he was in the thickest of the fight, and could not be found. He may have been wounded and taken prisoner .-Sir 'L. Packagoile' had given notice in the Commons General Naglee had his clothes riddled by bullots but esthat he would call attention to the destruction of cotton at caped, almost miraculously, without any serious wounds.— Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana friends will pardon One of our guist has been dismonstrad by their shots General Wessils is reported wounded. Casey's division fell back to the Seven Pines. where the

division of Gen. Couch was drawn up behind rifle pits. GEN. COUCH'S DIVISION IN THE ACTION. The battle raged hercely here for a time, when General Couch fell back, with considerable loss, a short distance, The London Times thinks that General Butler's rule at but finally succeeded in making a seccessful stand till the troops were pouring in on the railroad as I left the field. The London Morning Post is very bitter on Gen. But'er's and, I learn, succeeded jointly in checking the enemy and proclamation, and says that not even the Austrians or Ros- retaking part of the ground lost during the day. What the casualties were in Couch's division it is impossible to learn

conquest of the South, so far as the water is concerned, that Peck and Devens' brigades were actively engaged, and scenis almost complete. On land, however, the Times says, suffered considerable loss, but can learn nothing reliable About four o'clock, word was sent to General Summer to hat end will be. The Southerners may be beaten in battle, bring up his corps, which were encamped beyond the Chickbut they have immense territories for retreat. The contest ahominy. They crossed the bridge built by his troops about is virtually the whole world against the South, as the North | three miles above Bottom's bridge, and designated by the s open to the ships of the world, while the South is com- name of the Grapevine bridge. The last of them crossed

where they will be ready for whatever may transpire in the The loss of the enemy must have been very heavy, as and that it proves the resignation by the Confederates | they received the concentrated fire of our batteries for a | 15th Georgia came up and fired one round, and the enemy arrived in this city a few days ago, brings us some interestconsiderable time, besides the dead y volley poured into

on the Federala the independence of the South will be | A large number of our killed and wounded must have opinion, was to make a strong reconnoisance, in order to The London Morning Post understands that the demand feel our position, and, if successful, to drive us back as far for the restitution of the Emily St. Pierre cannot be com- as possible. If such was the object of the movement, it plied with, as municipal laws take no cognizance of the act | was eminently successful, as far as the events of to day are

an American cruiser fallen in with the ship she might have | As night approached, the field presented a dreadful apseized her, but there is no municipal law which can warrant | pearance. Long lines of ambulances could be seen conveying the dead and wounded from the field, while those that could not obtain conveyances were being carried by

THE REBEL TACTICS. It must be allowed that the rebels fought with great bravery, and their loss must have been very severe. They again succeeded in playing the old dodge upon our tro ps by dis-LIVERPOOL, May 28.—Sales of cotton for two days twelve playing a flag of truce till they got within good range, and

silencing the fire of our batteries. THE FIGHT ON SUNDAY. Flushed with their seeming victory of Saturday, the reny and beyond. But they had made the unfortunate mismore noble man than George B. Singeltary never lived and Summer, whose unyielding columns checked their fierce assault, turning the tide of battle everywhere against them,

They succeeded in this way at one time in completely

fight took place at Latham's Mill, on Tranter's Creek, 9 miles from the town of Washington. Our men were stationed behind a temporary broastwork and Col Sin It was their turn now to break and run, and their losses of the Sabbath left them little cause for rejoicing over the trifling gain of Saturday. Terribly did the rebels suffer on stationed behind a temporary breastwork, and Col. Sin- this, as well as the previous day, from the well-directed fire geltary, without pistol or sword, was sitting on a log of our artiflery, piting the ground with slain. Terrible also with his head exposed over the breastwork. While in to them were the frequent charges of our solid columns, whereupon the Colonel ordered one of his men to shoot oners in our hands. (Lie No. 2.) The number of these it

wards. Besides Col. Singeltary, we lost two men-Pri- On Sunday, as soon as it was daylight, the fight was revates Edwards and Heathcock, and had three men-we newed by General Sumner, with marked success, lasting did not learn their names-wounded. The Yankee loss nearly the whole day. The rebels were driven at every was about 20 killed and 50 or more wounded. Our point with heavy loss. (Lie No. 3.)
men made good their retreat after artillers was brought the ground gained by General Sumner was about 'we men made good their retreat after artillery was brought to bear on them in an orderly manner.

The ground gas (Lie No. 4.)

and a half miles. (Lie No. 4.)

General Heintzelman, on Bunday merning, re-tock the General Casey. (Lie No. 5.)

Our loss in the two days' engagement, in killed and wounded, will amount to about 3,000. A great number are missing who will probably return, having straved away .-The following is a Yankee version of the late battles All of the enemy's killed and most of his wounded fell into our hands. (Lie No. 6)

The country in which the battle was fought is swampy, the writer succeeds in telling the truth to some extent, with thick underbrush Most of the fighting was in the woods. Owing to the nature of the ground very little artil- form some tolerably reliable op nion as to its duration and lery was used. Both balloors were up nearly all day. Yesterday all the troops left Richmond and marched out

in the direction of the battle fiel 1. The railroad has been of inestimable service to us, the cars running within a mile and a half of the battle field. rat on cease at all. the left, under the command of Brig. Gen. Silas Ca- bringing forward ammunition and supplies. The wounded were immediately put abound the cars and sent to the White

General McClellan arrived on the battle-field on Saturdate movements in person. His presence among the troops had great effect. Four separate charges with the bayonet were made du-

mile, during which one hundred and seventy-three were | tled as the views and in crests of the Administration. We Lieutenant Worthington, an aid to General Joe Johnston, was taken prisoner. The enemy's dead left on the field, amount to over twelve hundred. (Lie No. 7) Ben Havard

was wounded twice in the arm. The rebel officers, unable to rally their troops, this mora-Jeff. Davis and Governor Letcher were both at the fight The dead are now being gathered and buried

Prisoners of War. WINTE HOUSE, PAMUNKEY RIVER, June 4 .- The foldriven in our pickets before the different brigades bad lowing are the names of the eleven officers who, with ces whatever short of civil revolution, he tells us that two bundred privates, were made prisoners of war .-They were also told by the rebel officer, captured in the They are now in charge of Captain John Kavanagh. May 20-37-1y. | morning, that the enemy contemplated an attack in the after- Sixty-third regiment New York volunteers, Irish bri-

> Colonel Charles A Lightfoot, Twenty-second North Caro-Lieutenant-Colonel John O Long, Twenty-second Sorth Major Tully Claybill, Twenty-eighth Geor, in Captain T is Mays, South Carolina.

GENERAL WHITING'S STAFF. Lieutenant W O Clegg, Fourteenth Georgia. Lieutenast J R F Miller, Forty-ninth Georgia Lieutenant W J M Preston, Fourteenth Georgia. Lieutenaut A L Furley, Twenty-second North Carolina, Second Lieutenaut C Denoon, Forty-first Virginia. Conrad Boyd, Second Lieutenant Nelson Artifery, Vis

WOUNDED ON THE KENNEBEC. Major H A Hubbard, Eighth Alabama. Lieutenant W W Horsley, Company B, Forty-ninth Vir-

Lieutenant C P B Brangan, Company I, Eighth Alabama. J A Jones, Company C, Second Florida. B H Hughes, Compan, B, Forty-ninth Virginia. T J Borton, Company F. Twenty-seventh Georgia. M R Hugins, Company G. Twenty-seventh Georgia-G S Atz, Company I, Forty-ninth Virginia. I Cullen, Company D. Eighth Alabema. H Spencer, Company I, Twenty-fourth Virginia. J A McCormack, Company C, Forty-muth Virginia. Temith. Company I, Eighth Alabama A Quant, Company I, hightn Alabana Corpora D C Buller, Company I, Forty-ninth Virginia. T Beyant, Company C, Forty-math Vi ginia. J West. Company E, Twenty seventh Georgia.

J Fairell Company K, Forty-ninth Virginia. Raise Clover for Hogs Our observation and experience in the cultivation of clover as food for hogs in early spring, when they are the event of their coming back to their loyalty. apt to be poor and suffer much from he, fleas and other insects, lead us to urge our agricultural readers to try were drawn up to receive them. The most desperate cour- around among farmers in that great pork producing Our batteries at this time were pouring into the rebel fair tillage, over a barrel of corn to the acre, we have archy. down in winrows, but s ill they steadily, step by step, ad | worth two barrels of corn to the acre, and without ma-

nure. This plant delights in a rich calcareous soil; but seven guns, which we were unable to remove, owing to the having a long tap root, it does us well to thin land as corn and rye, and better than wheat and oats. Hogs of several millions of our ewa people, and without any raised in Fennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, make great use of clover, and we ought to ad pt at once the same policy. Such of our readers as are able to save and peace it was designed to re-establish. If, thereforeclover seed this summer, or in autumn, should so far and this is the 1 ith and marrow of all we wish to say Mr. deny their stock as to keep every seed for planting. possible, sow them at the rate of from lour to six quarts | seconded from it, he must, in all his efforts to that end, act to the acre, on cow-penned land, or on some other very | constitutionally. tertile ground, with a view to raise more se d. One

lbs. to the acre. So long as the war las's, if not longer, 1812 to 1815, and several years after, till the farmers must be just and its conduct lawful. in western Pennsylvania and Ohio put the price down to a low figure. The farm on which the writer learned the art of agriculture, produced about 100 boshels of

They have land adapted to the purpose. Southern Field and Fireside

The Fight at Winchester.

From a gentleman just from Jackson's army we have ome particulars of the fight at Wiechester on Senday, Ma-25th. Our informant was attached to the 21st North Carolina regiment, Col. W. W. Kirkland, which was in the hottest of the fight. The 21st was on the right wing of the ed a defeat about twelve miles of Nickajack. Some army, and being engaged all the time suffered severely, losing 100 men out of 390-three companies having been detached as support for Courtenay's battery. This battery rise, the forces on the left under Jackson, the right under Ewell. After fighting shout an hour the fire was so hot the place, the same as from Johnston's and Beauregard's 21st fell back about fifty yards, being at the time within twenty yards of the enemy and nearly surrounded. The lankees were protected by four rock walls which gave them the advantage of cover while they poured in a hot fire from different directions. At the time the 21st fell back the the same time our force was ordered to charge. Meantime, the enemy shot through both hips and bladder, and is suppose I to be both Portsmouth and Norfolk. mortally wounded Captains Hedgecock and Ligon were

our force was engaged along the line. In this battle we took six thousand fine rifles, two thousand muskets, six hundred sacks of salt, four hundred wagretreat, but all the guns and medicines were saved. The conduct of Gen. Banks was disgraceful. He had circulated the report among the negroes that Jackson was shooting every negro that fell into his hands, and by exciting them by such tales of horror, induced them to runaway. It wounded from the ambulances and loaded them with negro fam lies. Thus his wounded fell into our hands, together with ten Yankee Surgeons. The latter were released un-

The 15 h Georgia lost 2 killed and 14 wounded -

Supreme Court.

The three Judges constituting this Tribunal assembled in their Court Room at the Capitol on Monday .-The following gentlemen, after examination, received licenses to practise law in the County Courts: C. S. Wooten, Lenoir County.

J. Edwin Moore, Martin. C. C. Poole, Pasquotank. Alexander Barrett, Mccre. rior Courts :

S. J. Isler, Goldsbero'. W. G. Morisey, Goldsboro' .-- Ral. Register. From the New York hunday Mercury, Jone 1. When Will the War End !

This is a question which meny persons are suxiously asking, but which few or none can answer. If some one could teit us how the war will be conducted from this time forthupon what principles and for what objects-we might then its results. But, unhappily, the policy of the war has thus far been so undetermined, and the manner of carrying it on so fluctuating, that it is impossible to say how or when it

A large majority of the people have supposed that the only real purpose of the war was, to defend the authority of the Constitution and the law against the efforts of those who have attempted to everthrow them, and that as the evening, where he has remained ever since, directing all the union of States is founded on the Constitution, the best, and ndeed the only possible way of preserving or restoring the former, is by preserving the latter. But since the conflict of arms begun, the method of prosecuting it and the ends ring yesterday. In one instance the enemy were driven a for which it is prosecuted, have been as various and unsetbelieve that the President has been, and is, honestly desirous to bring the States together again, in peace and harmony, upon the old basis of the Constitution. But Mr. Lincoln has not, as yet declared for himself a dis-

inct policy in this war, and compelled all who are under | racter, from the borders of Kentucky. him to conform and adhere to it. As to several great funing, have retreated back towards Richmond. (Lie No. 8.) | damental questions of constitutional power and Executive Our men ha e moved forward to Fair Oak, five miles from | duty, he has been reserved and equivocal, when he should this strange want of decision is found even in his last proclamation respecting the recent atrocious edict of General Hauter. In that case, instead of frankly and positively denying all constitutional power, either in his subordinates or in himself, to declare the abolition of elavery, or of any other institution of a State or States, under any circumstanwhether it be competent for me, as Commander-ia Chief of the army, to declare the slaves of any State or States

ome a necessity indispensable to the maintenance of the lovernment to exercise such a suppo ed power, are questons which, under my responsibility, I reserve to myself." ought to have seen that no "necessity indispensable to the maintenance of the Government" could ever arise to justity such a unrepation of power as would violate the Constitation, and therefore subvert, rather than maintain, the

This want, then, of a fixed and definite policy as to the war againts the rebellion, so far as the President is concerned, has led to conflict of counsel and action, both in the eral excludes all fugitive claves from his camp; another intakes to emancipate several millions of them by a stroke of extend to them the usual courtesy of a second election. his per. A Cabinet officer, in h s report, procia ms that the aboution of slavery is a neces-ary incident of the war .-The President cuts out the passage and disavows the doctrine. Congress, at one time, resolves that the war is not a war of subjugation, nor designed to disturb any of the after the late battle, together with many others of a 31st ult: establish d matitutions of the states, but intended merely to assert and enforce the authority of the Constitution and the laws, at another time, the same body avows principles and enacts measures which are utterly inconsistent with the courage of their troops. When the prisoners cap-

what it had before so sol muly declared. is really waged for, or what is to be its issue. And the said they, "it was appounced at tattoo that McClelan ern soil. Each individual must be a calm, cool, intellieffect of this uncertainty upon the people in the revoited states is, to defeat the only just and desirable object of the states is, to defeat the only just and desirable object of the war- t. e the restoration of the Union upon the Constitu | which was sent by McClellan through Geo. Banks, is a a certainty of death before him in case of failure, and tion-and to protract hostilities ad infinitum. For what correct copy of the original, and was intended to enreasonable hope is there that the Confederates will lay courage the Yankee troops when an attack from Jack- end in view. The scene of their labors will be hundred to their spins and return to the re do an their arms and retarn to their a legiance to the "en- son was looked for : scitution is the Auministration, in its efforts to reduce them to obedience, exercises unconstitutional powers, and thereby destro a the only source of all the guarantees of liberty and equality which the Confederate states could have in

It not only seems like, but it is, a gross mockery and delosion, to require a people to pay obedience to Government. and yet imi ate them in their disloyalty to the fordamental ago we purchased excellent bacon (side pieces) in Day- it rightfully possesses. They who exact respect to law, ton, Ohio, at two dollars per 100 lbs; and in looking | must themse wes respect law. If those who are set in authority over a people do not faithfully observe the laws State, to see how they raised logs so economically, we the legal limitations of the powers with which they are encharging repeatedly upon the enemy, driving them back for saw that clover was really the most important element trusted, the people must reel that they can have no certain in their signal success. Until recently, we have doubt- security for their liberues under such rulers. Hence con es-The loss upon both sides at this point must have been ed whether clover could be grown on thin granitic soils, a rebellion, or, where rebellion has preceded any despotic exercise of power by the Gov-rumert, such uplayful use of power, to put it down not only justifies persistence in a rebellion originally unjustifiable, but drives it to an extreme prove to the contrary. On land that did not yield, with | which finally involves the whole state in revolution and an

> passions of fanatics at Washington are rapidly pushing the country. Under their banetu influence, a war for the vino her inspiration than that of blind re-entment and have .-Such a war must be barbarous, destructive, and interminable. It never, at least, can end in restoring the civil order Liucola desuce, as we believe he does, to preserve the Union by reducing the Confederales to submission and Such as have no clover should procure a few seed, if bringing back into the Federal fol 1 the States which have

Every unconstitutional act to put down the rebellion, properly clover seed in the chaff. The plaster of paris, bellion while it encourages and st engthens it. The whole crims of the Confederates consists in their revolt against or gypsum, pays better on clever than any other crop. lawful authority. If, therefore, the power that is used to Sow about a bushel of 100 lbs. to the acre. American suppress them is unlawful, resistance to it becomes a volunguano is well adapted to clover. Sow from 100 to 200 | tary set. The usurpation of the Government raise a criminal insurrection against its legitimate authority, into a just and audible contest against muitary despotism. We hope raising clover seed to sell will be a capital business. It most carrestly, that the war, rightly conducted for tight was very profitable in New York during the war from | ends, may be successful. But to be successful, its object

The Yankees have been shelling the city of Chattaclean clover seed a year; and if he had good land in nooga from the opposite side of the river. Their guns Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana friends will pardon | One of our guas has been dismounted by their shots, us for saying that interest and patriotism alike dictate and several of theirs by ours. They have burnt a few the propriety of their raising more hogs and clover seed houses in the city with hot shot. Two of our men have for the use of other parts of the Confederate States .- | been wounded. One of them-a member of Morgan's squadron-arrived here Monday, badly shot in the month. It is believed the Yankees are not in great force there. They are supposed to be under command of Gen. Lytle. General Kiroy Smith is there and will make every detense that a gallant officer can.

Last week Gen. Wirt Adams' Mississippi cavary went out towards Jasper and were surprised and suffersix or eight were killed and fitteen wounded. They were scattered, and those who excaped cut their way and the 21st were he only forces engaged on the right wing, through the ranks of the enemy, and have been coming fighting against the 5th Connecticut, 66th Pennsylvania, in squads. What number of prisoners are taken, we 28th New York and 10th Maine. The fight opened at sun do not know. There is an embargo on news from that

Affairs in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

A gentleman who left Portsmouth last Wednesday, and seeing the reinforcements commenced retreating, and at | ing intelligence from the above cities, now in possession of | Courtenay's battery had been served in an admirable man. The batteries at Pioner's Point and Craney Island had ner, and caused serious havor in the Yankee ranks. The been blown up, and the soldiers' quarters on the Island enemy having retreated along the whole line, they were fol- | were burnt. Vlat was left of the Dry Dock by the Conlowed up to Martinsburg, a distance of 23 miles, where we encamped for the night. In the charge made in the early which had, before the battle of the "Seven Pines," been part of the engagement we lost many valuable officers.— stationed a considerable distance on the roads commanding tool. Kirkiand, while gallantly leading his regiment, musket the two cities, had been drawn in, and were now stationed in hand, firing as rapidly as possible, received a painful die ctly around the cities. As stated by us yesterday, wound through the right thigh. Lieut. Col. Repper was hearly the entire Federal force had been withdrawn from

This gentleman represents the majority of the inhabitants of both cities as staunchly loyal to the Confederate Govern-These were the operations on the extreme right wing, ment. The whole number of persons who had taken the which our informant saw; but at the same time nearly all oath of allegiance to the Lincoln dynasty, does not amount to over five hundred, a large proportion of whom are Dutch

and Irish and the dregs of society. We are also informed that in the recent riot in Norfolk. ons, many horses, twelve pieces of artillery, three being the Yankee account of which we published yesterday, the rifled Parrot guns, \$100,000 worth of medicines, hospital | Federal soldiers, after the shooting of the Yankee corporal struments, chloroform, oranges, lemons, fresh cheese, oried | band and marched through the streets, assaulting every newithout limit. Col. Ashby, hearing of many Yankee sut- right and tive wounded, three of whom died shortly after. lers who had recently set up their shops in the country | The negrees who, previous to this occurrence, did nothing, seized them and loaded 200 wag ons with the plunder. A but loiter around the Federal camps, now keep a respecta-

Explosion of Powder Mills.

We deeply regret to state that the Powder Mills of Messrs. Waterhouse & Bowes, situated four miles west is a fact capable of proof, that he took his own sick and of Racigh, exploded on Monday morning about 10 o'clock, killing four men and destroying about 2000 lbs. of powder. The names of the killed are Matthew Moneyconditionally. On this occasion the gallant conduct of Col. | hoon, Young Riggs, Albert Warren, Wm. H. Struce. Kirkland was very conspicuous, and won the praise of the General in command.—Rich, Dispatch.

One man was slightly wounded in the hand. The expense of God at the expense of principle. The Kingdom of God plosion was entirely accidental, and is supposed to have of God at the expense of principle. The Kingdom of God taken place in the granulating apartment.

> The following letter from Gen. Washington is appropos to the present time : FISHKILL, October 3d, 1778. I am well convinced myself, that the enemy, long ere

Raleigh Register, 11th inst.

this, are perfectly well satisfied that the possession of our cities, while we have an army in the field, will avail them little. They well know that it is our own arms, not defenceless towns, which they have to subdue before they can ar-The following were licensed to practice in the Supe- rive at the haven of their wishes; and that, till this is ac-

> er on retroit was to the Total Agent tons at the 於沒場所等的第三個的 a 10 mile 1 mile 2 mile 2

## BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL,

FROM RICHMOND. RICHMOND, VA., June 11th, 1862-11 P. M. Another quiet day along the lines. The weather is clear to day and the temperature delightful, which is favorwill come to an end, or whether it will, in our day and gene- able for the wounded soldiers in the hospitals.

> FROM RICHMOND. RICHMOND, VA., June 12th, 1862. is clear and hot.

FROM CHATTANOOGA-THE FEDERALS THREAT. ENING EAST TENNESSEE.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 13th, 1862. The Savanrah Republican, of this morning, has a dispatch dated Chattanooga, June 11th, which says that information has been received here of a very important cha-

army of twenty-five regiments in the vicinity of Boston, Ky , have been explicit and determined. A striking instance of | near the Tennessee line. They have also received large reinforcements of artillery, and are now threatening a descent tlemen for the cultivation of these valuable fruits of on East Tennessee.

Nothing further has been seen of the enemy in this quar

F r the Journal.

June 11th, 1862. MR. FULTON .- Your editorful to-day in regard to the caniree, and whether at any time, in any case it shall have be- in time, but you did not call on the present members to make of Richmond county, in the Sophomore, and Mr. Parktheir intentions known, quite as distinctly as, perhaps, the near approach to the time of election demands. Will Mr. Hall and Ju ge Person let us know whether they will again This I aves the whole question in doubt, when Mr. Lincoln | consent to represent us? As they gave general satisfaction | at the last important session, and many of their friends de | bed for him in the four years course at the University. sire to vote for them again; and, as it is a usual courtesy extended to representatives who have served but one term to re-elect them, we call upon them distinct v to come for-Cabinet and the Army, as well as in Congress. One Gen- but as at the last election two of the three were selected

> Yankee Lies. The following circular was picked up at Winchester similar character. It shows the intamous system of lying resorted to by the Yankee Generals to keep up tured at Winehester were told they were to be sent to

HEADQUARRIERS TO BRIGADE, Gerera, Bank- Payeron, May 19 h, 1862 [Circular]

The Brigadi r-General c minimum ng ann unces the following intelligence to the troots of his command: By telegraph from Frederick, dated May 19, 1-62: To Gen. Williams: "G n. Halleck telegraphs Gen. McClellan that he has captured Gen. Price, Cols. Dorsey and Cross, and Captain Budd, of General Price's staff, and his whole army.

Vai T-General This glorious news will be read to all the troops of the command to night at tattoo.

By command, GUERRILLA WARFARE .- It is stated that General and depart .- Atlanta Confederacy. James S. Raus is at present in command of the remnames of the old Missouri State Guard, and is doing valuable and effictive service. Guerrila warfare now seems to be the order of the day in Mis-ouri, and we ween the ages of Is and 35 years of age, who were defeatcan confidently assert that no better commander could a d in the recent re-organization of 12 mouths' regiments, dication of constitutio al authority is fast drifting ato a have been selected than Gen. Rams Bu give him are subject to conscription."- four tyman. e affect without any aim but the conquest or extermination his own way, and Scurbwest Misseuri will seen be chaned of the most distarily, thieving set that ever

> aurel wire h to garnish the ton b of the true patriot, the lifest intention of the law itself - hich Whig. prave and during soldier, and the noble gentleman.

NORFOLK .- The New York Herald, of the 5th instant announces the arrival of Gen 1 ix at Fortress Monroe. He partment" of Virginia. Old Wool has returned to New York. One of Gen. Dix's first acts, on taking command was to relax the restrictions which his oredecessor had placed upon the trade of the city. The clusters people a e now allowed to being provisions into the city. A report was correct here, yesterday, that Norfolk a d Portsmou h the river. A thousand reports here, had been evacuated by the Vanke s, after the destruction of the fortincations, etc. The tach of the matter is, we presume, that most of the troops lately occupying the city have been sent to McClellan -Richmond Whog, 11th test.

FROM THE WEST .- A gentleman who received an extra of a Mobile paper yesterday morning, informs us that there was a gunboat fight near Memph's recently, and that our gunboa's were defeated. The Federals claim to have taken 100 prisoners. A large force of Federals was in the vicinity of Memphis.

A Northern paper contains a statement that Halleck had captured 5,000 of Price and Van Dorn's forces. The reporter of the Memphis Appeal, who succeeded in getting through, gives an account of a desperate fight | pendence." Recovering from his fright, Colonel Meagher between the Confederate fleet of gunboats, commanded by Com Monigomery, and the Yankee fleet of gunboats and rams, which took place opposite the city of Memphis on Friday, and which was witnessed by thousands | Reported Recognition of the Southern Confederacy

The fleet dropped down to Memphis on Thursday, and was coaling up. The Yankee fleet appeared in erate port, and who left Havana only a few days since, resight on Friday moraing, when the Confederates made ports that when he left that city, the prevailing opinion the most desperate of the war, and ended in the total been acknowledged by the French Government. The event destruction of our fleet.

emy. The Van Dorn was disabled and run aground, mercial houses gave them peculiar facilities of obtaining and was set fire to by her crew and blown up, the crew escaping. The Beauregard was run ashore by one of vana on the 26th ult., it was confidently asserted by leading the enemy's rams, and surrendered with three other merchants that the recognition of the Confederate States

The loss of life to the Confed rates was small, considering the desperate character of the fight, which was hand to hand.—Augusta Constitutionrlist.

Bishop Wilmer, in his ad iress to the Diocese of Alabama, referring to the probability that sections thereof may be overrun by the enemy, and freedom of religion by merchants not accustomed to bet upon a hazard, that be interfered with, gives the following judicious coun- our recognition by France was une affaire accompli.

Now the attempt to worship, in public, according to the dictates of our consciences, would, in all probability, give occasion to scandalous, perhaps violent, scenes in the sanctuary. This would be lamentable, and, judging from what has taken place elsewhere, would probably be unavailing. The attempt, as has been the case, might be opposed by the rude hand of violence-the application of brute force I recommend, therefore, that in the contingency supposed, the Rector, (or if there he no Rector,) the Vestry of the stores of every imaginable kind-splints, amputating in- by one of their officer's servants, formed themselves into a Perish, should inquire of the officer in command of the army of occupation, whether he desig a to interfere, as has been fruits, every luxuary a sick man could desire, and clothes gro they met on their route. Six negroes were killed out- e'sewhere done, with the worship of the Sanctuary. Should he reply, as past experience leads us to expect, that he will by force, if necessary, it sist upon the prayer for the President of the United States being used, or upon the prayer portion of the captured stores had to be destroyed in our ble distance from the Yankees -Rick. Enquirer, 11th inst. | for the President of the Confederate States being omitted. then I counsel that the church should be closed; and the o ium and responsibilits of suspending the public worship of God will rest where it properly belongs-upon these who make war upon freedom of opinion. Let us not, brethren, either from an unworthy fear of the

onsequences, or with the specious, but delusive hope of doing good, evade the point of honor, which is ever conincident with that of duty. The glory of God and the good of man, to sut serve which is the end of the worship of God, can never be advanced by the sacrifice, or the evasion of supply all our needs. This war is not as ordinary ware, a will by the usual process, as well as saving four fiths of combat between governments, merely; it is a struggle on our part for liberty of thought and speech. We, of the Clergy, are not called to the field of combat, but we must meet the issue where the issue finds us—at our alters, and standing in our let.

your salt.

This process will answer any time between November and April. I have saved much in this way for six or eight years. See that you keep a small portion of standing in our let.

standing in our let. The course recommended may, possibly, lead to serious salt, during the process, in the bottom of your vessel, to complished, the superstructure they have been enderworing to raise, "like the baseless fabric of a vision," fails to nothing.

To the President of Congress."

And this is accomplished, the superstructure they have been enderworing to consequences; but "duties are ours, events are God's."—
It is no where declared to be our duty—to live; but it is declared to be our duty—to live uprightly—to—be strong and quiet ourselves like men."

Sait, during the process, in the bottom of your vess it is sait, during the process, in the bottom of your vess it is sait, during the process, in the bottom of your vess it is sait, during the process, in the bottom of your vess it is sait, during the process, in the bottom of your vess it is sait, during the process, in the bottom of your vess it is sait, during the process, in the bottom of your vess it is sait, during the process, in the bottom of your vess it is sait, during the process, in the bottom of your vess it is sait, during the process, in the bottom of your vess it is sait, during the process, in the bottom of your vess it is sait, during the process, in the bottom of your vess it is sait, during the process, in the bottom of your vess it is sait, during the process, in the bottom of your vess it is sait, during the process, in the bottom of your vess it is sait, during the process.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. do ...... 1 25 ? months withoutchange,..... 4 00 Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, harged 374 cents per square for each insertion after the first. No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

> From the H lisboro' Recorder. The Commencement at Chapel Hill.

condition of the other institutions like it in the Confederacy, very vigorous. Twenty-four students received their first degree in letters at Chapel Hill on the first Thursday in this month. One of the Alumni took his second degree, and the honorary distinction of LL D. was conferred on Bishop Atkinson of the Episcopal Church, and on Judge Manly of our Supreme Court, As was to be expected, there were very lew visitors at Chapel Hill during the Commencement week. But This has been a very dull day in and around Richmond .- those who have been compelled to take refuge there from No news from any quarter, not even a rumor. The weather | the incursions of our enemies were numerous enough to form very respectable audiences in the College Chapel, although the beaux were scarce. Bishop Atkinson preached the sermon before the graduating class, and gave much satisfaction by his timely and solemn contrast between the pursuit of wealth, fame and pleasure, and that of true Religion. Prof. Hubbard delivered the address before the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies. He discussed for the young men the motto of the Philanthropic Society which he represented, " Vir-It has been ascertailed that the enemy have collected an tue, Liberty and Science," showing how important these graces are to each individual and to human society, and how apt are the means in possession of the young gen-

Our University is still alive, and, considering the

education. Mr. Cameron, of Harnett county, spoke the Latin Salutary, and Mr. Moere, of Martin county, spoke the Valedictory. Mr. Leigh, of Columbus, Miss., received the "first" distinction in scholarship in the Senior didates for the next session of the General Assembly is just class; Mr. Argo, of Ala., in the Junior; Mr. Johnson, er, of Halifax county, and Mr. Prout, of Granville county, in the Freshman class. Mr. Parker, of Gates county, attended all but one of the 5,000 duties presbri-

Prof. Martin is Lieut. Col. in the 11th Regiment .-Tutor Johnston is a Capt. in the 28th Regiment, but ward and let us know if they are disposed to be candidates bas lately fallen into the bands of the enemy. The other again. The third candidate of course should come from Tutors are, or will shortly be, engaged in the common the country. Two of the three condidates have usually been delence of our country in various situations in the army. taken from the country as distinguished from the town; Other members of the Faculty may go where their serfrom the town by the county, we suppose the county will vices are needed. Nevertheless the next session at vites them to seek refuge within his lines; a third under- be generous enough, should they again be candidates, to Chapel Hill will begin after the usual vacation of six weeks, on the 16th of July.

Daring Enterprise.

We find the following in the Memphis Appeal of the

ATTENTION, MEN !- A DARING ENTERPRISE. Twenty-five able bodied men are wanted to engage in an enterprise, having for its object the capture or kill-The result of all this is that nobody can tell what the war | Ric mond, they were perfectly astonished. "Why," | ing the most despicable monster that now treads Southdreds of miles away, and in a country where a hint of the contemplated movement would result in an immediate serf sacrifice. Every man will provide bimself with a revolver and a small bowie-knile. His reward will be the gratitude of his country. Applicants will address, with references as to their courage and character, " A. O.," Memphis post effice, and be prepared to respond to a further call.

> CHATTANOGA - The most reliable intelligence we have from Chattanooga is to the effect that the Federals have left for want of food. They were not in sufficient force to take the place, and could not have provisio s tran ported to them in sufficient quantities to supply their wants; hence they were forced to raise the siege

A Point Settled.

We learn, in a communication which we have received from the War Department at Richmond, "that efficers be-

The Conscript Law .- A good many pers as are under the legist that the Corseri; tion law releves from the s r-THE LATE COL. AS BY - The Lyachburg Republican for he war. Is the they are mistaken. All who have enstates that the r mains of this gol aut and chir from officer | used or the war, whe her old or new volunteers, will have were in e red with minitary ho, ers, on Sava day last, in the to serve, it matter not what their ages may be the the University Bu ying Go u diver Charlottesvile, Va his consciption law dies not touch those over thi ty five or grave will av r be at allowed spot, to which the votary or and r eigh een, who are not new in service. This, as we outhern freedom will off turn with a verence, and lay a learn, is the dec s on of the Secretary of War, and the man-

From Chatanooga

We received the following report from Chattanooga sesterday: CHATTANOGGA, June 9th .- All quiet here now, eight undred of the enemy have gone below, taking Southan men, about sixty, captured on north of the river, with them. Three regiments are said to have gone up

A great many rumors were in circulation during the day in regard to the movements of the enemy, but they were so vague that we refrain from publishing them .-We feel very confident that if their regiments have bad the tem-rity to venture up the river, they will be bagged by Kirby Smith .- Knoxville Register, 10th inst.

Among the killed on the Yankee side in the battle of the hickahominy is the name of Thomas Francis Meagher, the much-lauded and highly-applauded " Irish patriot, who id so much in New York to a ouse the spirit of his Irish prothers against us. He led the Sixty ninth Erin regiment into the light at Manassas, and then ran away to Washington, exclaiming that " the Southerners had won their indewas made a brigadier, and raised a brigade of his country. men to slaughter Southerners, and led them on to the Chick-

shominy to fall there himself.

by France. The Savanuah News, of Tuesday, contains the following : A gentleman who arrived here yesterday from a Confedpreparations for a fight, which lasted 2 hours, and was among the leading merchants and intelligent men was that had been strongly predicted for some time by persons in Three of our boats were sank by the shots of the en- Havana, whose connection with English and French comcorrect information, and immediately after the arrival at Havana of the Eritish steamer Trent, which reached Haby France had taken place.

to Richmond, had reference to the then proposed recognition of our government by France, which has since been consummated, if not yet publicly proclaimed. So strong is the belief in commercial circles in Havana that Napoleon has recognized the independence of the Confederate States. that wagers as high as ten thousand dollars had been offered

Our recognition is believed to be incidental to a grand scheme of diplomacy and national aggrandizement now in process of accomplishment by the Emperor Napoleon. It is known that France, England and Spain were recently associated in a joint movement against Mexico. When their combined forces invaded the Mexican territory, they were met by representatives of the existing government of that country, with whom England and Spain effected a satisfactory treaty, to which France was not a party. The English and Spanish armies were withdrawn from Mexico, while that of France remained, and has since been largely reinforced. It is believed in Havana that the Emperor designs olacing the Prince Maximilian on the throne of Mexico. and that with this view he has negotiated a treaty with Austria, which power, in consideration of the elevation of Maximilian to a throne, relinquishes the territories of Italy to Victor Emanuel, and consents to a new boundary be tween the new kingdom of Italy and France, which will give a satisfactory and permanent settlement to the Italian question. This being the grand object of the Emperor, it is deemed politic to cultivate friendly relations with the Confederate States, who, as nearest neighbor to his Mexican monarchy, will stand between it and the once valiant asserters of the Monroe doctrine.

Short Process for Saving Bacon, Make a solution of salt in hot water (heat raised as high as the fire will make it) put the pork in the hot brine, with as much animal heat as possible. Let the is not the author of confusion. It is our duty, however, orine, with as much annual next as possible. Let the to worship Him in spirit and in truth." The channels of hams and shoulders be kept in three minutes and a half, communication wi h the throne of grace are not obstructed and the midlings two and a half minutes, and then hang when we close the doors of the carthly sanctuary, rather them immediately up and smoke them, and you have a than lend ourselves to an unworthy evasion of our duty.—
The compensations of Divine Grace and Providence will choice article of bacon in a very short time to what you